CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word **"Castoria"** and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be **absolutely harmless?**

Do You Know that **35 average** doses of Castoria are furnished for **35 cents,** or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MAKE HOME Attractive. Start by being the most beautiful creature in it. If you have beauty preserve it. If not, you can improve your looks immensely. Where there's a will there's a way. A good way is the use of my articles, especially

Lola Montez Creme

75c per pot. Brings beauty to the face by feeding through the skin pores, gives life to faded faces. Sold by Mrs D-R. BLOUNT, 457 Duane St. Astoria, Oregon.

Mrs Nettie Harrison, America's beauty doctor, 40 and 42 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

PROVEN A BOON.

Gentlemen:—I have always recommended Krause's Headache Capsules wherever I have had a chance. They have proven a veritable boon in my family against any and all kinds of headache. Yours truly,

J. E. WALTER.
Leavenworth, Kansas.

For sale by Chas. Rogers, Astoria, Oregon, sole agent.

Persons who are subject to diarrhoea will find a speedy cure in De Witt's Colic and Cholera Cure. Use no other. It is the best that can be made or that money can procure. It leaves the system in natural condition after its use. We sell it. Charles Rogers.

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT will purify your blood, clear your complexion, regulate your Bowels, and make your head clear as a bell. 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00. Sold by J. W. Conn.

When occasion demands its use, try De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is cooling to burns, stops pain instantly, cleanses, a perfect healer for scalds or skin eruptions. Always cures piles. Charles Rogers.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT, the great Blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures Constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.00. For Sale by J. W. Conn.

A. V. ALLEN,
DEALER IN
Groceries, Flour, Feed, Provisions, Fruits
Vegetables, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware. Loggers' Supplies.
Cor. Cass and Squemoque Streets. Astoria, Ore

The most pleasant little pills for regulating the bowels, are De Witt's Little Early Risers. Cure sick headache and constipation. Small pill. Small dose. Charles Rogers.

Violin

Lessons given by Mr. Emil Thielhorn, graduate of the Hamburg Conservatory, Germany; also a member of the Chicago Musical Society. Studio, corner of 12th and Commercial streets, up stairs.

IF

As Franklin says, good dress opens all doors, you should not lose sight of the fact that a perfect fitting suit is the main feature. Wanamaker & Brown are noted for fit, workmanship and superiority of qualities. Their representative visits Astoria every three months. Office 64 Dekum Building, Portland, Or. Reserve orders till you have seen the spring line of samples.

KIMBALL PIANOS AND ORGANS.

If you want a piano or organ, buy a reliable make from first hands at a reasonable price. We are the only manufacturers of pianos and organs who have a branch house on the Pacific coast, and are certainly in a position to sell you a reliable instrument for less than any retailer or agent.

A large shipment of Kimballs will be sold in your town direct from the factory in the near future. If you are ready to buy before they arrive, write us and we will send you catalogue and prices.

W. W. KIMBALL & CO.,
Manufacturers.
Pacific Coast Branch, Portland, Or.

E. McNEIL, Receiver.

O.R.&N.

Gives Choice of

Two Transcontinental Routes,

Via Spokane and St. Paul.

Via Ogden, Denver and Omaha or St. Paul.

Pullman and Tourist Sleepers
Free Reclining Chair Cars.

Astoria to San Francisco.

State, Wednesday, July 3.
Oregon, Monday, July 8.
State, Saturday, July 13.
Oregon, Thursday, July 18.
State, Tuesday, July 23.
Oregon, Sunday, July 28.
State, Friday, August 2.

Astoria and Portlnd Steamers.

Hereafter the O. R. and N. Co.'s boats will run as follows, between Astoria and Portland. The Thompson will leave Astoria at 6:45 a. m. daily except Sunday, and Portland daily at 8 p. m. except Sunday. The T. J. Potter will leave Astoria at 7 p. m. & and Portland at 7 a. m. daily except Sunday.

For rates and general information call on or address

C. F. OVERBAUGH,
Commercial Agent, Astoria, Or.

W. H. HURLBURT,
Gen. Pas. Agt., Portland, Or.

We recommend De Witt's Colic and Cholera Cure because we believe it is a safe and reliable remedy. It's good effects are shown at once in cases of Cholera Morbus and similar complaints. Charles Rogers.

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE

TAKE THE BEST

25cts., 50cts. and $1.00 Bottle. One cent a dose.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

For Sale by J. W. Conn.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.

The state commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures where all other remedies fail."—Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com.—Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed, and trial bottles are free at Chas. Rogers' Drug Store. Regular size 50c, and $1.00.

De Witt's Colic and Cholera Cure never disappoints, never fails to give immediate relief. It cures just as sure as you take it. Charles Rogers.

Meany is the leading tailor and pays the highest cash price for fur skins.

Tide Table for July, 1895.

DATE.	HIGH WATER. A. M. h.m	ft.	HIGH WATER. P. M. h.m	ft	LOW WATER. A. M. h.m	ft.	LOW WATER. P. M. h.m	ft
Monday ...1	8 25	5.7	8 15	8.0	2 33	0.6	2 08	2.7
Tuesday ...2	9 59	5.7	9 09	8.1	3 40	0.6	3 12	3.2
Wedn'sd'y. 3	11 10	5.8	10 02	8.3	4 36	-0.7	4 15	3.5
Thursday.. 4	12 09	5.9	10 53	8.4	5 29	-1.2	5 14	3.7
Friday..... 5	12 56	6.3	11 42	8.4	6 16	-1.5	6 08	3.5
Saturday...6	.....		1 37	6.5	6 58	-1.6	6 56	3.3
SUNDAY...7	0 35	8.3	2 14	6.9	7 38	-1.5	7 38	3.1
Monday.....8	1 08	8.1	2 45	7.1	8 11	-1.2	8 20	3.1
Tuesday.....9	1 48	7.8	3 15	7.2	8 41	-0.7	9 00	2.9
We'nesday 10	2 26	7.3	3 42	7.4	9 08	-0.3	9 40	2.7
Thursday. 11	3 00	6.9	4 11	7.5	9 35	-0.1	10 19	2.6
Friday 12	3 49	6.3	4 44	7.6	10 02	0.6	11 00	2.3
Saturday...13	4 35	6.0	5 18	7.6	10 34	1.3	11 52	2.1
SUNDAY...14	5 31	5.5	5 58	7.6	11 11	1.8	.....	
Monday.....15	6 36	5.1	6 49	7.7	0 53	1.7	11 53	2.3
Tuesday...16	7 56	4.8	7 39	7.8	2 00	1.2	12 48	2.9
Wedn'sd'y.17	9 24	4.9	8 34	8.0	3 09	0.7	2 00	3.5
Thursday..18	10 40	5.2	9 25	8.2	4 05	-0.1	3 35	3.9
Friday 19	11 41	5.7	10 28	8.4	5 03	-0.9	4 37	3.8
Saturday..20	12 30	6.2	11 21	8.7	5 52	-1.5	5 39	3.4
SUNDAY...21	.....		1 12	6.7	6 36	-1.9	6 32	3.1
Monday.....22	0 17	8.9	1 52	7.3	7 21	-2.0	7 23	2.6
Tuesday.....23	1 08	8.9	2 30	7.8	8 01	-1.8	8 12	2.2
Wedn'sd'y.24	1 58	8.5	3 08	8.0	8 42	-1.4	9 03	1.7
Thursday..25	2 50	8.1	3 45	8.2	9 22	-0.7	9 54	1.3
Friday 26	3 42	7.5	4 21	8.2	10 01	-0.1	10 46	1.1
Saturday..27	4 39	6.9	5 04	8.1	10 43	1.0	11 49	0.9
SUNDAY...28	5 42	6.1	5 54	8.1	11 32	1.9	.....	
Monday 29	6 58	5.5	6 45	8.0	1 00	0.7	12 22	2.7
Tuesday.....30	8 30	5.1	7 40	7.9	2 14	0.3	1 28	3.4
Wedn'sd'y 31	10 07	5.1	8 41	7.8	3 20	0.1	2 50	3.9

ALONG THE WATER FRONT.

The Truckee is due in San Francisco today.

The steamer Utopia took 100 tons of tin to the Point Roberts cannery from Seattle last week.

The schooner Olga, 473 tons, Captain M. A. Ipsen, sailed from Eureka June 8 for Honolulu, with 628,821 feet of redwood lumber, valued at $7,176.02. This is the third cargo this year and is the largest and most valuable ever shipped from Humboldt to the Hawaiian Islands

A letter from Captain Macomber of the whaling bark Lydia has been received in San Francisco, dated on Kodiak May 19, and reports that he had taken nothing. He also reports that he spoke on Kodiak, no date, the whaling barks Alice Knowles, Mermaid and Andrew Hicks, having taken nothing at that time.

Captain McCallum of the British ship Kilbrannan, which arrived at Queenstown June 1 from San Francisco, reports that the ship left Feb. 16 and followed in the track of the North Pacific Pilot Chart to considerable advantage, having beaten all other vessels which left port about the time she did.

The four-masted iron ship Euphrates, 1643 tons net register, belonging to Robert Hill, Greenock, has been disposed of to Mr. Bowen, of Llangelly, for £6,550 The Euphrates, which is at present lying at Cork, where she discharged a cargo of wheat from this city, was built by Henry Murray & Co., Port Glasgow, in 1879.

During the week ended June 15, 1895 the Bureau of Navigation assigned official numbers to the following Pacific coast vessels: At San Francisco, schooner Aneta V., gross tonnage 11.64, net 8.31 No. 107,169; at Astoria, schooner Jennie Hormor, gross tonnage 17.29, net 17.29 No. 77,187; at Seattle, sloop Maria, gross 6.70, net 6.70, No. 92,658.

The American ship Manuel Llaguno which sailed last month in a race against the ship Tillie Starbuck to Honolulu came near being wrecked on the Farallone islands soon after the tug left her. She struck a strong current that set her rapidly toward the rocks. Just at the moment of most danger a number of the crew mutinied. However, the trend of the ocean current swept the ship clear and the crew were driven into submission. At Honolulu the men complained to Consul General Willis, who after hearing the case reprimanded them and sent them back to their vessel.

Hitherto the surveyor at Vancouver for the San Francisco board of underwriters has declined to pass iron vessels with sand ballast for lumber cargoes, thus putting iron and wooden vessels on the same footing. The ship Earl of Hopeoun (Captain Hall), however, recently arrived in sand ballast from Valparaiso, took a stand, and refused to substitute stone for sand. To change the ballast would have cost about $800, without taking into consideration the necessary delay. The result is that sand ballast has been accepted. And why not? In wooden vessels there is a danger of sand interfering with the working of the pumps, but not so with iron vessels, and if a vessel gets a hole in her stone would not prevent her sinking any more than sand. Owners who have been unfortunate enough to have such unnecessary outlay inflicted on them will have the benefit of this precedent in future.—Fairplay.

The Oscar II arrived in Tacoma Saturday from Vladivostock, Russian Siberia where she carried a cargo of cement for the construction of the Trans-Siberian railway. Captain Anderson of the vessel says that the construction f this railway is being rapidly pushed, the czar of Russia having given orders to finish it as quickly as possible. As soon as this line is finished the Russian government intends extending it from Vladivostock southward to the Yellow sea, through Manchuria and Corea. In speaking of the disturbed condition of affairs on the Asiatic coast, as a result of the Japan-Chinese war Captain Anderson said "The whole country looks like war and the situation is considerably strained, but the peace element is hoping that the tension may be relieved and matters settled without a resort to arms. Russia has been secretly but actively at work and in the event of trouble with Japan is prepared to hurl a formidable navy and land force into the coveted territory which Japan has wrested from China These ships and troops have been massed at Vladivostock, where the scene is decidedly warlike. The entrance to the harbor at Vladivostock is planted full of torpedoes, and no vessels are allowed to pass in or out without Russian naval officers on board, as well as experienced Russian pilots who know where the torpedoes are planted. My vessel was escorted in this manner both going in and coming out of the harbor. Inside the harbor the entire Pacific fleet of Russian warships is massed, ready to steam down the coast at a moment's notice. On shore 80,000 troops have been concentrated and the evidence is clear that Russia is fully prepared for trouble in case the Japanese give any occasion for it. The massing of these troops at Vladivostock has been done secretly by Russia, unusual precautions having been taken to prevent the spread of any intelligence regarding the actual force she has quartered there. What Russia's designs are cannot, of course, be told and are purely conjectural, but it is clear that if she builds a railway line south from Vladivostock to the Yellow sea her intention is to obtain an open port and hold it at all hazards."

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In response to a numerously signed requisition, wherein I am requested to become a candidate for the position of school director, recently made vacant by the death of our esteemed fellow-townsman, Mr. J. P. Dickinson, I hereby announce my willingness to accept.

While this honor is not of my own seeking, I can only say that, if elected, I shall aim to perform the duties of director of the public schools of this city, as far as is within my power, in a manner commensurate with good citizenship, and the furtherance of the cause of education among us.

Thanking you for the honor you have thus shown me, I am, your obedient servant,

J. E. HIGGINS.

THE CONCURRENT RULE

Judge McBride Renders an Important Decision.

BEYOND POWER OF CONGRESS

To Change the Enabling Act of Oregon's Admission as a State—Comprehensive Decision.

Yesterday in the circuit court in the case of the Astoria and Columbia River railroad vs. W. C. Parsons, the court appointed B. G. Hegardt arbitrator to determine the amount of damages.

The suit of Wm. Krohing vs. Chas. Osgood for work performed occupied the attention of the jury nearly all day and up to a late hour no decision was rendered.

In the matter of F. Peakes' application for habeas corpus, case was dismissed.

In the cases of the state vs. H. Matson and Chas. Wiken for illegal fishing the court fined the defendants $50 each or 25 days' imprisonment in the county jail.

In stating the decision the court rendered the following opinion:

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Clatsop County;

The State of Oregon vs. Chas. Wiken:

In this case the defendant was indicted, tried and convicted of the offense of taking salmon by means of a fish trap or pound net, in the Columbia river during the weekly close season, that is on Sunday.

The statute under which defendant was indicted and convicted is "that it shall not be lawful to take or fish for salmon in the Columbia River during the weekly close time," that is, between six o'clock p. m. on Saturday and six o'clock p. m. on the following Sunday.

It is not denied and was admitted on the trial that the defendant did so take salmon on the Columbia river within the time so prohibited by the laws of Oregon, and if the state has not exceeded its legislative jurisdiction the defendant is guilty of the offense charged.

It is agreed and admitted that the fishing for which defendant was indicted was done north of the middle channel of the Columbia River, and within the territorial boundaries of the state of Oregon, and the counsel for defendant contended that the laws of this state have no force or effect in cases of this character, beyond the middle channel of the Columbia River.

This presents to the court the important question as to the extent to which the state of Oregon can exercise concurrent jurisdiction on the Columbia River.

It is claimed on behalf of the state that both states have full police power on the Columbia river, and, that in to the exercise of such powers either state has full right to legislate and to enforce its legislation over the whole of that portion of the Columbia forming their common boundary.

This claim has constantly been assisted and exercised by the legislature and the courts of this state ever since the admission of Oregon into the Union and to some extent it has also been exercised by the courts of the adjoining commonwealth, and it is only since the indiscriminate and reckless fishing for salmon have threatened the entire extinction of that great industry and evoked somewhat vigorous efforts for its protection, that any considerable protest has been made against the exercise by our courts of criminal jurisdiction over the whole river.

Oregon's claim of jurisdiction is founded upon the act of congress admitting it into the Union. At that time Washington was still a territory, a mere creature of congressional legislation. It was wholly competent for congress to take from, or give to, such territory any powers of legislation as it might see fit. Congress could alter its boundaries, regulate its jurisdiction at its own pleasure, even to the extent of entirely abolishing, if it chose, the territorial government, or of annexing or parcelling it out among adjacent states or territories.

At this time and under these circumstances Oregon was admitted into the Union, and by the act of admission, Oregon's boundaries and jurisdiction upon the Columbia river were firmly established upon the Columbia river, beyond the power of congress to change, because it is elementary, that congress cannot, without the consent of a state, withdraw from, or repeal the compact by which such state becomes a member of the Union. To concede the power of congress to alter or amend such compact without the consent of the state would be to concede that it had power to expel a state from the Union by repealing the act of admission, a doctrine as repugnant to our national idea, as that of the right of a state to violate the compact and secede.

In the light of these universally admitted principles, let us examine the act of admission, the sacred and irrepealable compact between this state and the other states of the Union.

Section 1 of said act defines Oregon's boundaries: After bringing the west boundary line north to a point due west and opposite the middle of the north ship channel of the Columbia river, it continues as follows: "Thence easterly to and up the middle channel of said river, etc." (tracing the north boundary) "Including jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases upon the Columbia and Snake river concurrently with states and territories of which these rivers form a boundary in common with this state."

11th U. S. Statutes at Large, 383.

This is substantially saying that the boundary between Oregon and Washington shall be the middle channel of the Columbia river, except that for the purposes of civil and criminal jurisdiction both states shall have a common right over the whole river. It is an exception inserted in the very clause that defines the boundaries, and means practically that for the purposes mentioned the boundary of Oregon shall be the north shore and the boundary of Washington the south shore.

But as if to emphasize this construction and make it so plain that the wayfaring man need not err therein, Section 2 of said act provides further: "The said state of Oregon shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the Columbia river and the waters thereof and all other rivers and waters bordering on the said state of Oregon, so far as the same shall form a common boundary to said state and any other state, or states, now, or hereafter to be formed, or bounded by the same."

What plainer language than this could possibly have been employed: "Concurrent jurisdiction on the Columbia and the waters thereof."

To dispute Oregon's concurrent jurisdiction, in the face of this language, is scarcely excusable.

And the eminent counsel for the defendant in this case have never disputed the jurisdiction of this state on all the waters of the Columbia river, in respect to things floating upon or navigating such waters. It is not denied that any person fishing with a floating net on the Washington side of the channel would be amenable to our laws.

But it is contended that as in this case the trap was made by driving stakes firmly down into the river bed and attaching the netting thereto, such trap became part of the soil of Washington and not affected by our legislation and that the words "on the river and the waters thereof," mean floating on the water.

I cannot assent to a view of the law which makes a fisherman a criminal while drifting along with the current on Sunday and converts him into a law-abiding citizen the moment his net happens to catch on a snag on the Washington side of the channel. The jurisdiction is both upon the river and upon the waters of the river. What is a river as defined by law? "Every river consists of first, the bed; second, the water; third, the banks or shores."

Gould on Waters Sec. 41.

"A fresh water river, like a tidal river, is composed of the alveus, or bed, and the water, but has banks instead of shores."

Gould on Waters, Sec. 45.

"A water course consists of bed, banks and water."

Angel on Water Courses, Sec. 4.

Homk on Rivers, Sec. 6.

I cite these definitions to show that the word river in its legal sense includes the soil constituting its bed, as well as the water flowing over the bed; so that when the act of congress granted concurrent jurisdiction on the Columbia river and its waters it drew the distinction that the text books draw and substantially gave the state such jurisdiction not only on the water but over the river itself including that component part of the river known as its bed. And this view is supported by the decisions of other states.

The act admitting Iowa into the Union provided that said state should have concurrent jurisdiction with Illinois upon the Mississippi river. The act is hardly so broad as our act of admission, and leaves more room for construction as to the extent of the jurisdiction conferred. In the case of the state of Iowa vs. Mullen defendant occupied a scow as a place of evil resort, and was indicted for maintaining a nuisance. The boat was on the east, or Illinois side of the river, and east of the middle channel and also east of an island belonging to the state of Illinois. The boat had floated against a sand bar of said island, and the receding water left it high and dry on the sands. The court held that although lying upon the sands it was "upon the river," within the intent of the act of admission and that the courts of Iowa had jurisdiction to indict and try the defendant. And this view was upheld by the supreme court in an exhaustive opinion.

State vs. Mullen, 35 Iowa, 199.

The court among other things says: "Does the fact that the boat at the time of indictment and trial was on the east side of the main channel of the river resting temporarily on the rear of the island because the water had receded from it, or for repairs, take it out of the jurisdiction of this state? It seems to us clearly that it does not. In the eye of the law a crime committed on the boat under the circumstances stated is as much an offense perpetrated on the river as though the vessel were at the time afloat.

If it is not so, it follows that a vessel navigating the main channel of this Mississippi should run aground east of the main channel, and the water should recede leaving it upon the ground temporarily, the state of Iowa would have no jurisdiction of a crime committed on it under such circumstances and hence would arise the questions so difficult of determination and which it was the purpose of the act of congress to avoid, whether the act was committed one foot east or west of the medium filum aquae."

These reasons deemed so cogent by the supreme court of Iowa apply with equal force to the Columbia river, and to this case.

The sections of our admission act heretofore cited were intended to enable the people of either state to protect their citizens and property upon the river and to preserve the fish which are the common property of the citizens of both states.

The Columbia is, and was at the date of Oregon's admission known to be a river of changing channels and of shifting sands, sometimes appearing at the surface and sometimes forming shallows below the surface.

To determine whether a trap was located north or south of where a particular channel existed when Oregon was admitted in 1859 would be practically impossible in a criminal or even a civil action. Each trial would require a new survey of the ever changing channels and constantly shifting sand banks of the river. Congress intended to prevent this, and the language employed is adequate for that purpose. The following authorities support the view here expressed:

State vs. Mullen, supra.
Gilbert vs. Moline, etc., 19 Iowa, 319.
The Annie M. Smull, 6 Sawyer.
12 Ency. Law, 206.
Admx. vs. Judd, 30 Minn., 126.
Keator, L. E., vs. St. Croix Co., 38 N. W. Rep., 529.

And the list might be extended indefinitely.

But it is urged that if such concurrent jurisdiction is upheld the state of Washington can legislate in regard to the docks at Astoria, and the state of Oregon can legislate in regard to the docks at Ilwaco and Cathlamet.

If this were true it could furnish no argument against the plain letter of the law; but such is not a logical result. Docks, unlike fish traps and such structures as the one in question are built from the main land into the river and when built form artificial shores partaking of the natural shores of which they are extensions. This distinction is noted and pointed out in state vs. Mullen, heretofore cited. In R. R. Co. vs. Ward, 2nd Black 485, the action was to abate a dam projected from the Illinois side of the Mississippi. It was held that the dam being attached to the main shore became part of the realty of the state and not subject to the jurisdiction of Iowa.

2nd black 485.
Gilbert vs. Moline, 19 Iowa 319.

The trap is no extension from the main shore and does not partake of the nature of an artificial shore, like a dock or dam.

Another contention is that the words "concurrent jurisdiction" by the two states imports that both states must unite in legislation touching offenses committed on the river; that neither state can by itself legislate for the whole river; that the word "concurrent" means acting or legislating together.

This contention has been refuted by the courts in a large number of cases:

Keaton vs. St. Croix, 38 N W 542.
State vs. Plants, 25 West Va. 119.
Kendall vs. United States, 12 Peters 623.
Sherlock vs. Ailing, 44 Ind. 184.

In the case first above cited the Wisconsin supreme court says: "Are the words 'concurrent jurisdiction' as thus used to be construed as requiring the joint assent of both states to such charter or could Minnesota do so alone with a corresponding right on the part of Wisconsin to grant a similar charter? If such joint action was necessary to give such validity then the mere failure of one state to act would wholly prevent the exercise of any jurisdiction by either state. 'Concurrent jurisdiction' are words to two or more courts. When so applied no one has ever contended that its exercise by one court was dependant upon its exercise by any other court. The same is true concerning offenses and torts committed upon a river dividing two states, where the courts of each have jurisdiction of the same, for insuch case each court must necessarily act separately. Such jurisdiction extends to the whole of that portion of the river dividing them."

And in reference to the right of either state to legislate separately over the whole of such boundary river, the same court is equally emphatic and clear; I quote from the same case:

"Although the words 'concurrent jurisdiction' are usually applied to the rightful authority of courts yet they are not limited to such use; on the contrary they are broad enough to embrace also the exercise of both legislative and executive power."

And in the Indiana case above cited the court uses this language: "This state possesses concurrent jurisdiction with Kentucky on the river where the cause of action arose. The jurisdiction may be exercised in any manner which the state shall elect. This jurisdiction is not limited to the service of process, it is general including the right of legislation touching all civil and criminal cases onthe river. It is not limited to judicial proceedings in civil and criminal cases. It is such as the state may choose to exercise touching such actions, and legislation is included."

The additional objection that the traps are licensed by the laws of Washington and that this license is a protection and defense in this case need only to be briefly noticed.

When this license law was passed the Oregon Sunday laws were in full force and the defendent took his license subject to their provisions. Such laws no more conflict with the license laws than our laws requiring saloons to be closed on Sunday conflicts with the rights obtained under or by virtue of a liquor license. The laws of Oregon prohibit Sunday fishing; the laws of Washington are now silent on the subject, she having repealed her Sunday law.

Here is no conflict, and there has been none, neither will there be any either between the legislatures or the courts of the two states. This is a question of law to be settled by law, and so far there has been no protest from any quarter except from those who in their haste to acquire gain from the fishing industry, would blindly destroy the very source of such gain, which this court seeks to protect in the interest of the people of both states and under a jurisdiction clearly given it by the laws of the United States and of this state.

In view of the fact that the defendant has voluntarily submitted to the jurisdiction of this court and has no doubt acted in good faith, believing that he had a right to do the act for which he was indicted, I will impose the lowest penalty prescribed by law, but having now fully stated the views that in my judgment fully authorize this court to take jurisdiction of this class of cases, I shall not feel called upon to show a like leniency in case of future infractions of the law.

COUNCIL MEETING.

The City's Law Makers Hold Another Long Session Last Evening.

A regular meeting of the council was held last evening, Mayor Kinney in the chair and all members present.

Petition from Martin Olsen for an auctioneer's license was referred to a special committee to investigate and report.

Petition from property owners adjacent to and in the neighborhood of 18th street and Grand avenue, requesting that the grade as recommended by the city surveyor be adopted; referred to committee on streets and public ways.

Report of committee appropriating the sum of $3,068.72 for the benefit of L. Leback for Bond street improvement. Adopted.

Report appropriating the sum of $880 for crossing improvement upon same street, for benefit of L. Leback. Adopted.

Report of street committee asking that Clinton & Son's time for completion of Bond street improvement be extended. Adopted.

Report of committee on streets and public ways stating that the Duane street remonstrance was not received until after the work had been accepted. Adopted.

Report of committee on streets and public ways recommending that a petition for an electric light, corner of 42nd and Bond streets be granted. Adopted.

Report of same committee on the 45th street matter asking that further time be given them for consideration. Adopted.

Report of same committee recommending that the street commissioner be instructed to take necessary steps towards removing dirt from streets. Adopted. Adopted.

Report of committee on public property, who were instructed to investigate the condition of the floor of Engine Co. No. 1, that they had made a careful investigation and find that the lower floor on account of poor ventilation is in a rotten condition and recommending that it be immediately repaired. Adopted.

Report of committee on streets and public ways that the James street extension improvement be done after the winter months and then be put in thorough repair. Placed on file and city surveyor instructed to report on grades and width.

Report of police officers for June was read and placed on file.

Request of Chief Foster that a new suction hose be purchased for No. 2's engine. Adopted.

Report of Surveyor Harry asking for further time on grades on Irving avenue. Granted.

Ordinances appropriating $217.80 for the benefit of Mat'da Berendes, regulating the use of bicycles on the public streets of Astoria, appropriating $20 for the benefit of A. G. Spexarth, appropriating $100 for benefit of F. J. Taylor, were read first and second times.

Ordinances were passed extending time for completion of 14th street sewer; appropriating $888 for the benefit of L. Leback, for Duane street improvement; appropriating $3,068.72 for benefit of L. Leback, for Duane street improvement; extending time for completion of sewer on 14th street; appropriating $520 for benefit of N. Clinton & Sons for 42nd street improvement; extending time for completion of improvement on Irving avenue; extending time for completion of Bond street improvement; appropriating $175.36 for benefit of Clinton & Sons; authorizing the auditor to issue alias warrants, for the collection of delinquent taxes on 1892 roll; re-establishing the grade of 18th street from south line of Exchange to south line of Grand avenue.

An ordinance granting the right of way to the C. R. R. R. Co. through and across the streets of Astoria was referred to the committee on streets and public ways.

Resolution that the committee on public property be instructed to have the fence around the hillside cemetery repaired. Adopted.

Resolution that the committee on streets and public ways be authorized to construct a step on the crossing of Duane and 35th street in Adair's Astoria. Adopted.

The following claims against the city were ordered paid: Astoria wood yard, $5.50; M. E. Crosby, $3; George Gore, $1; A. L. Fish, $40; W. J. McCann, $9; H. M. Thatcher, $37.

IT MAY DO AS MUCH FOR YOU.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back, and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called Kidney cures, but without any good results. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure all kidney and liver troubles, and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price, only 50 cents for large bottle, at Chas. Rogers' drug store.

"A TALENTED EDITOR."

Gentlemen:—I had occasion to use several boxes of Krause's Headache Capsules while traveling to Chicago to attend the National Democratic Convention. They acted like a charm in preventing headaches and dizziness. Have had very little headache since my return, which is remarkable.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN U. SHAFFER,
Ed. Renovo (Pa.) Record.

For sale by Chas. Rogers, Astoria, Or., sole agent.

There is great danger in neglecting Colic, Cholera and similar complaints. An absolutely prompt and safe cure is found in De Witt's Colic and Cholera Cure. Charles Rogers.

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Office over Olsen's drug store. Hours, 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 11.

J. S. BISHOP, M. D.,
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Office and rooms in Kinney Block. Office Hours, 10 to 12:30 and 4 to 6:30 Surgery and Diseases of Women a Specialty.

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May be found in his office until 10 o'clock mornings, from 12 noon until 2 p. m., and from 5 until 7:30 evenings.

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J. Q. A. BOWLBY,
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Office on Second Street, Astoria, Or.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

TEMPLE LODGE NO. 7, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communications held on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month.

W. G. HOWELL, W. M.
E. C. HOLDEN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEN IN PORTLAND—Call on Handley & Haas, 150 First street, and get the Daily Astorian. Visitors need not miss their morning paper while there.

BEVERAGES.

WINES AND BRANDIES.—Use Zinfandel wine instead of coffee or tea. Fifty cents per gallon. Don't forget peach and apricot brandy. Also French cognac and wine at Alex Gilbert's.

ENGRAVER!

Seals Steel Dies, Wood & Metal.
Society Calling Cards and Announcements Engraved and Printed.
W. G. SMITH,
205 Morrison St., Portland, Or.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL SCHOOL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of School District No. 1, Astoria, Clatsop county, Oregon, that a special election will be held in said district on Monday, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1895. Polls to be opened at 2 p. m., and continued open until 6 p. m. of said day. Polling places:

No. 1, school room, Uniontown.
No. 2, engine house, Rescue Engine Co. No. 2.
No. 3, old school building in Adair's Port of Upper Astoria.

This election is held for the purpose of electing one director to serve